TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Roads.

By Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania: Several remonstrances of citizens of Philadelphia, against the erection of a post office in the building lately purchased from the Bank of Pennsylvania: referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HATCH, of New York: The memorial of Douglass Ottinger, in relation to invention of surf boat, &c.

Mr. FLORENCE asked leave to withdraw from the files of the House the memorial with the accommanying ra-

of the House the memorial (with the accompanying pa-pers) of John Duncan, formerly a seaman in the United States navy, praying an increase of his pension because of the entire loss of his sight while in the performance of his duties: referred to the Committee on Invalid Pen-

ARMY GENERAL ORDER

The following orders have been issued from the head

uarters of the army, directing the movements of the

roops destined to reinforce the expedition en route for

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the W

The General in Chief, with the appropriation of the Department, directs the following movements:

1. The army of Utah will be reinforced as soon as practicable by the first regiment of cavalry, sixth and seven regiments of infantry, and light companies A and M so

2. Forts Smith, Washita, Arbuckle, and Bolkinap will be abandoned for the present, and all the troops comprising their garrisons, except the ordnance sergeants will at the earliest possible day proceed to Jefferson barracks; the companies at Fort Smith by the Askansa and Mississippi rivers; those at Fort Washita, Arbuckle, and Belknap, by the Red and Mississippi rivers, if transportation on the former river can be obtained without too creat a delay otherwise by Fort Smith and the free

eat a delay, otherwise by Fort Smith and the first amed rivers.

3. The fourth regiment of artillery, now in Kansas

ents and companies to the maximum standard; so for furnishing recruits for the other troops compose

bandoned.

By command of Lieutenant General Scott.
IRVING McDOWELL,

THE SHIP "JUMPER" OF PHILADELPHIA

The State Department has received information from

A. Newhall and others, arrived at that point on the 19th

of his ship and cargo on a reef about forty miles north of

THE FAILURES IN ENGLAND. - The London Times goes

three months, and sets down the aggregate amount at

"Parliament and the public are bound to use every effort to probe the causes of the evil. With the constant extension of activity peculiar to all commercial countries, it is plain that if the same causes continue to operate the new revulsion which will be due in 1867 will a much exceed that of the present year as this exceeds what was witnessed in 1847. At the same time the fact must be recognised that, according to the opinion of Parliament, the elements of mischief actually in operation of the point of the property of the same time the fact must be recognised that the same time the fact must be recognised that the same time the fact must be recognised that the same time the fact must be recognised that the same time the fact must be recognised that the same time the fact must be recognised that the same time the fact must be recognised that the same time the fact must be recognised that the same time the fact must be recognised that the same time the fact must be recognised that the same causes continue to operate the new revulsion which will be due in 1867 will be du

but faintly represented even in the totals now given The doctrine is that by the prohibitions and precautio-enforced by the legislature to provent the mercanti-classes from exercising in banking affairs their own ind

enforced by the legislature to prevent the mercantile classes from exercising in banking affairs their own independent judgment an immense amount of disaster is a verted. Indeed, upon no other plea could the French system be tolerated for a moment in any branch of business in England. If under this paternal care we have suffered to the extent of fifty millions, what must be the opinion of those who uphold that system as to the total that would have been exhibited if our traders, instead of being taught to rely upon government vigilance, had been left to the free exercise of their own? It must be such as would far transcend all ordinary conceptions. The discredit to their sagacity, therefore, will be proportionably great if our legislators are unable clearly to trace and expose the baleful influences that have been at work. Out of doors a few persons venture to ask whether the vaunted remedy may not, in fact, constitute the root of the disease, and if would be very rash, after having witnessed throughout the present generation the things that take place under the parliamentary guidance of burking business, to try the experiment of leaving it to its matural course. In that case, however, their functions as regards the concerns of trade would be limited to the

matural course. In that case, however, their functions as regards the concerns of trade would be limited to the simple duty of providing inexpensive means by which, while men were left to make such nutual contracts as they might deem best, every one attempting to falsify or break such contracts might be dealt with according to his

sing all on board, were saved.

and the Times goes on to say :

also for furnishing the army of Utah

General Orders, Headquarters of the Army, No. 1. New York, Jan. 8, 1858

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress First Session.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented the memorial of Henry O' Rielly, concerning "military highways," or "stockade routes," for protecting travellers and settlers, facilitating mail and telegraphic communication through vast interior territories, and rendering the United States independent of foreign countries for transmitting the mails between the Athartic and Tacific States; and, also, a similar memorial from the corporators of the St. Louis and Salt Lake Telegraph Company. In presenting these memorials, Mr. D. remarked that the memorialists were under the impression that the present state of our territories required the immediate establishment of lines of telegraph from the western border of the Missouri or Ilowa to Fort Laramle and the South Pass of the Rocky from the territories required the immediate establishment of lines of telegraph from the western border of the Missouri or Ilowa to Fort Laramle and the South Pass of the Rocky from the territories required the immediate establishment of the memorial of the territories of the territories to facilitate the public service; and that ten times their cost would be saved during the Morinion war alone by the promptness with which Intelligence could be transmitted. The plan which the memorialists ask Congress to adopt is, in its general features, that lines of stockades may be established along the route, at intervals of ten or twenty miles, and that the United States soldiers may do the work and protect the line after it is completed, so as to secure an uninterrupted telegraphic communication from one military post to another.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIGGS presented a memorial of citizens of Mississippi, praying that the office of chaplain in the public service may be abolished; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MALLORY presented papers in favor of the allow-MEMORIAIS, PETITIONS, MIC

white may be abolished; which was released mittee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MATLORY presented papers in favor of the allowance of extra pay to Wm. F. Lovell and other officers and seamen of the expedition in search of Dr. Kane; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, presented the petition of S. H. White, praying compensation for services as assume an appointment of the province of the services as a search of the services and appointment of the province of the services and appointment of the services and appointment of the services are appointment.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, presented the potition of A. S. H. White, praying compensation for services as assistant secretary to sign land patents, under an appointment from the President of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition of soldiers of the last war with Great Britain, praying that the soldiers of that war may be allowed pensions; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing one thousand copies of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the use of that office, and five hundred copies of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the use of that office; and the reports were agreed to.

Mr. J. also submitted sundry reports in favor of the printing of the usual number of various executive documents; which were severally adopted.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Jane Baker, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions; which was agreed to.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases," approved the 5th of March, 1856, reported it back without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration.

been either lost or foundered at sea, or had been the means of the loss of life and property. In many cases the names of vessels were changed for the purpose of deceiv-ing the public, when the ressels were rotten and unsca-

In this connexion, he referred to the case of the 'Ceatral America," which was the old 'George Law.' If she had been put up for the voyage on which she was lost as the 'George Law,' many of those who were lost on board of her would have been unwilling to intrust their safety to her, and would have escaped their untimely fate.

Another case to which he alluded was that of a vessel those same had been changed three times. She had been

whose name had been changed three times. She had bee changed; she was again condemned, and again changed her name. After these changes she went to sea, and was supposed to have foundered at sea, never having been heard from afterwards.

Mr. FOOT asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill Mr. FOOT asked and obtained leave to introduce a but granting relief to certain officers and soldiers of the wa of 1812, and certain Indian wars; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. WILSON asked and obtained the unanimous con

sent of the Senate to introduce a bill explanatory of an act entitled "An act in addition to certain acts granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1855; which was read twice and referred to the Consultation.

ferred to the Committee on Pensions.

The object of the bill is to secure claims to the heirs of

On motion by Mr. MALLORY, the Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution introduced by him a few days since, to extend the operation of the second section of the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An

After some debate, the joint resolution was amended and passed in the fellowing form:

Resolved, &c., That the operation of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy," limiting the restoration of officers in certain cases, be extended to the 16th day of April, 1858: Provided, That the time within which examinations is courts of inquiry may be made, as provided by the first section of said act, shall not be extended. Mr. MASON moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate resterday pussed the joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under the ac

The committees having been called for reports,
Mr. CANDOMAN, of North Carolina, asked consent to
have the executive message of the President of the United States, received yesterday, laid before the House for
the purpose of having it appropriately referred and ordered to be printed. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ordingly laid before the House the

To the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives the reports of the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, with the accompanying documents containing the information called for by the resolution of the House, of the 4th inst., concerning "the laste seisure of Gen. Wm. Walker and his followers in Nicaragna," &c., &c.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WARRINGTON, January 11, 1858.

Mr. CLINGMAN then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President's message and accompanying documents be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, except so much thereof as relates to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, or other officers of the navy having reference to the Navy Department, and concerning the construction and obedience of the orders of the said department by the said officers, which is referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, hoped the gentleman would withdraw that portion of the resolution referring any portion of that decoument to the Committee

tleman would withdraw that portion of the resolution re ferring any portion of that document to the Committee on Naval Affairs. He thought that a repair should come to the House from one committee.

Mr. CLINGMAN submitted that that portion which re-

ferred to the conduct of Commodore Paulding and other officers, and their obedience to the regulations of the Navy Department, should properly be considered by the

Navy Department, should properly be considered by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Affairs, explained that the Committee on Naval Affairs had taken this subject into consideration, and was under the impression that it was proper for them to investigate the conduct of Commodore Paulding and other officers—whether or not they had obeyed their orders. He had intended to move the reference of that portion to this committee, but the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina had obviated the necessity for doing so.

e necessity for doing so.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought that the discussion at present
is premature, and for that reason demanded the previ-

tion was adopted.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered

to be printed;

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received from Samuel Medary, governor of the I have received from Samuel Medary, governor of the Territory of Minnesota, a copy of the constitution of Minnesota, "together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against said constitution" at the election held in that Territory on the second Tuesday of October last, certified by the governor in due form, which I now lay before Congress in the manner prescribed by that instrument. Having received but a single copy of the constitution, the constitution of the constitution, the second constitution of the constitut

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, requesting to be informed if any complaint had been made against our government by the government of Nicaragua on account of the recent arrest of William Walker and his followers by Captain Paulding within the territory of that republic.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, January 7, 1858. The reading of the letter from the Secretary of State to the President having been called for, it was read as fol-

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the reso lution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, requesting the President to inform the "House (if not in-compatible with the public interest) whether the governcompanies with the public interest; whether the government of Nicaragua has made any complaint against our government on account of the act of Captain Paulding in arresting William Walker and his followers within the territory of Nicaragua," has the honor to report that no such complaint has reached this department.

Respectfully submitted:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Jan. 7, 1858.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, trans mitting a statement of the expenditure of appropriations for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for and paid out of the treasury during the last fiscal year; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

or printed.

Also, a letter from the Clerk of the House, transmitting his annual statement of the clerks and other persons employed in his office during the year 1857; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylva nia, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Phens, of Missouri, in the chair.)

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, sald that whether or no the measure now before the committee was really intended to sustain the honor and chuacter of the country, o a pretence to heroize Mr. Walker, or to ultimately subjugate Nicaragua, was hard to discover from the debate. He proposed to base what he had to say upon the record evidence, on the evidence of the message read this morn-He proposed to base what he had to say upon the record evidence, on the evidence of the message read this morning, upon the correspondence now a part of the history of the country, and upon the arguments made in the committee, which were abundant to show that the commencement of the administration was right. He contended that every step taken by the government, up to the time of the arrest of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, was strictly in accordance with their duties to foreign countries, as well as their duty to sustain our national honor and reputation, and that every step taken by Commodore Paulding tion, and that every step taken by Commodore Paulding was in strict accordance with the law of nations and the instructions of the President. The great question before the House and the country was not the question between question whether or not the government would discharge its duty and sustain its honor. This was the only ques-tion the people would recognise and decide when they tixed the fate of men in high places. He belt that the arrest of Walker was right according to that principle of international law recognised as soon as governments be-

gan to be.

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, explained the remark which he had made the other day, in substance that it would be better, far better, for the government to fillibuster in a grand way than for individuals.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, replied to the remarks of Mr. GROESBECK, of Ohio. He concurred with the gentleman

Gnorsmer, of Ohio. He concurred with the gentleman that this was not a question upon the merits of General Walker itself, or a question as to whether or not the y were in favor of fillibustering, but it was a great question involving constitutional law, and the rights of an American citizeu. He contended that the government had not the right and was not bound to bring back General Walker and his men from Nicaragua. Commodore Paulding had gone beyond his instructions. A more wilful outrage had never been committed by any one clothed with authority in this country. The power of the President ended when the expedition went beyond our shores. It was an outrage upon American citizens to our shores. It was an outrage upon American citizens to turn these men loose, without clothing, upon the cold charities of the world; and a wrong done to one was a wrong to all. The history of the government from its foundation down to the present time had no parallel, he believed. This commander had taken the war-making its foundation down to the present time had no parallel, he believed. This commander had taken the war-making power into his own hands, and had not only made war upon General Walker and his followers, but had invaded a foreign soil. It would set a precedent, and it became them well to mark with their serious displeasure this first attempt to interfere with the war-making power, which belongs to the representatives of the people in the Congress of the United States. Commodore Paulding, in his heady the heady of the people in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New York, said that if the argument of the gentleman from Alabama, that the neutrality laws gave no authority to arrest Walker, was correct, then these laws needed no repeal. He contended that William Walker was not a pioneer of that high order of civilization of which Americans are proud, but of that ruder civilization which rules by might. Walker's letter repudiated all the excuses which had been made for him, and based his defence upon two grounds: first, as citizens of Nicaragua; and, secondly, that going in a neutral vessel, the only danger he had to apprehend was that of being seized upon the high seas before reaching Nicaragua. Gen. Walker was guilty of violating not only the neutrality laws, but the laws of the United States, and, in his belief, he was not a citizen of the United States. He deprecated the action of the administration in permitting Walker, after he had been arrested, to go free. He thought that the administration was bound to have this man prosecuted for invading a neutral power, and have him tried by a jury of his countrymen. It was of no consequence whatever, whilst Nicaragua did

STATISTICS OF THE COAL TRADE.—The Miner's Journal furnishes in detail the annual statistics of the coal trade, which have been published in the weekly reports in the Ledger. In a trade so extensive, and so important to the interests of the State, and especially to Philadelphia, these details possess more than usual interest. The amount of anthracite coal sent to market on the seaboard in 1857 was 6,431,378 tons; other kinds, including imported, 1,114,145; making a total of 7,545,523 tons, a decrease of 316,323 tons compared with the year previous. Including the supply of bituminous coal in western Pennsylvania and further west, and of Virginia, the number of tons is about 10,500,000 tons.

In 1820 the total amount of the coal trade was only 365 tons; it has enlarged since then till it comprehends ten millions and a half tons annually. Large as this amount is, it is no comparison to the coal trade of Great Britain. From 1820 to the present time the whole product in this country has been 17,536,544 tons, including a small amount imported, but in the United Kingdom, in a single year, (1855.) the product was 66,645,456 tons.

The Schuylkill region, which last year furnished more than one-half the aggregate amount of anthracite sent to market, this year falls 320,163 tons below that proportion. There are 4872 miles of railroad in Schuylkill county alone, all of which is in use for the accommodation of the coal trade of the county. The Mine Hill railroad was extended during the year about ten miles, and to have this man prosecuted for invading a neutral power, and have him tried by a jury of his countrymen. It was of no consequence whatever, whilst Nicaragua did not complain, whether or not the technical letter of the law had been complied with. The President thought that Paulding had exceeded his instructions, but he thought that he had carried put the spirit of those instructions, nor did be think that he had violated the letter. So far from abolishing the neutrality laws, he would uphold and vindicate them in every letter and line of them. He would not keep the letter and violate the spirit.

Mr. WARREN, of Arkansas, said that he did not intend to enter into a discussion fouching Nicaragua, Walker, and the action of our naval officers. That Commodore Paulding acted without authority of law he had no hesitation in saying. The President had gone that far, he had gone far enough. When gentlemen had gone beyond that, in his opinion they had gone too far. Neither would he say what ought to be done with Walker or Paulding. He believed it to be the duty of every democrat to be extremely cautious how he touched this matter; for there was nothing easier than to put a plank in the platform of their opponents. It might be thought that he, coming from Arkansas, was an unqualified fillibuster; in one sense of that term he was, but not in violation of law. He was not predared to speak of Kansas affairs generally, but he was prepared the action in account of the coming the had for

merly avowed in reference to that great question of popular sovereignty by voting directly for a proposition disposing, so far as Congress or the government is concerned, of the Territory of Kansas. It was true that he regretted the state of affairs now existing in that Territory, but ted the state of affairs now existing in that Territory, but yet he merely sympathized with them, because they had not had the nerve to maintain their rights and form their own constitution, as they had a right to do. They failed to do their own duty, and got themselves into a muss from which he did not intend to extricate them. But he intended to vote for the Leccupton constitution, and let Kansas fight it out as she could.

After stating that he did not intend to talk about Utah, and expressing the opinion that if President Pierce. CONGRESS-TUESDAY.

SENATE.-Mr. Foot introduced a bill granting relief of certain Indian wars. Mr. Wilson introduced a science of political economy in Brazil, and the cusbill explanatory of the "act in addition to certain acts After stating that he did not intend to talk about Utah, and expressing the opinion that if President Pierce, when he was first inaugurated, had removed Brigham Young, those unfortunate, deluded people would doubtless now be peaceful citizens of this government.

Mr. WARREN proceeded earnestly to advocate the passage by Congress of grants of land to Arkansas to aid in the construction of railroads.

Mr. CURTIS, of Jowa, then obtained the floor, and commenced an argument on the neutrality laws; but before he had concluded, the committee rose, And the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned. granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1855. The bill to repeal the act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases was considered and passed. The joint resolution to extend the operation of the second section of the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy," was taken up, amended, and By Mr. FLORENCE: Nine memorials, signed by nearly one thousand citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against a change of the site for the post office, and urging the superior advantages for the post office purposes of the building purchased from the Bank of Pennsylvania: referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. passed. The vote by which the Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy. in respect to dropped and retired officers, was recon sidered.

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives .- A message was re ceived from the President transmitting information concerning the arrest of General Wm. Walker in Nicaragua; which was referred to the Committee or Foreign Affairs, except that portion of it which relates to the obedience of Commodore Paulding and other officers of the navy to the regulations of the Navy Department, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Also, a message from the President transmitting a copy of the constitution of Minnesota; which was referred to the Committee or Territories. On motion of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, the House then went into Commit ee of the Whole on the state of the Unio (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair,) and reumed the consideration of the President's message the question being on the motion of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, that certain portions of it be referred to select committee. The committee was addressed by Messrs. Kellogg of Illinois, Moore of Alabama Thompson of New York, Warren of Arkansas, and Curtis of Iowa; but before the latter had concluded his remarks the committee rose, and the House ad-

RECEPTION AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

3. The fourth regiment of artillery, now in Kansas, will take post as follows: Headquarters, with two companies, at Fort Riley; the Heutenant colonel, with four companies, at Fort Laramie; the junior major, with two companies, at Fort Kearney; and two companies at Fort Leavenworth; the companies in each case to be designated by the colonel. This regiment will be put in march for its several stations by the commanding general of the Department of the West as early as practicable.
4. An officer of rank being necessary at Fort Kearney the junior major of the 4th artillery will at once proceed thither and assume command of the post. The Executive Mansion was last evening thronged y citizens of every section of the Union, with many foreign visiters, who were each in turn presented t President Buchanan, and were received with his wonted courtesy. The ladies were also presented to Miss Lane, the President's niece, who presides

the junior major of the 4th artillery will at once proceed thither and assume command of the post.

5. In due time further orders will be given for the march of the reinforcement across the plains, and preliminary measures will be commenced at once by the several staff departments and officers concerned for preparing the troops and supplies for the movement.

6. Measures will also be taken for filling up the regiments and companies to the maximum standard; and Both branches of Congress, the cabinet, the diple matic corps, the army and navy-in short, every branch of public service and nearly every phase of pri vate life-were fully represented. The Indians no among us were also there, in the full glory of their gala attire; and the notes of the Marine Band added to the life of the scene. Admirable order was pre served, and the large numbers present appeared 7. The several departments of the staff will take prompt heartily to enjoy the first reception of the season.

In their appropriate place we publish this morning interesting articles from the New York Journal of Commerce and Richmond Enquirer upon the subject of the expedition of Walker against Nicaragua, approving and commending the views set forth by the President on this subject in his special mes Alexander H. Clements, esq., United States consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, that Thomas H. Le Fevor, master of the ship "Jumper," of Philadelphia, owned by Thomas sage. Coming from opposite quarters of the Union they represent and speak for the conservative people of both sections. The third article from the Baltiof November last, and reported the wreck and total loss more Sun on the Kansas matter is directly in point, and will attract attention as the well-considered opin ion of an independent journal.

THE INDIANA STATE CONVENTION

The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 9th brings us the official proceedings of the Indiana democratic State chosen president, Hon. G. W. Carr and Hon, James H. Stewart vice presidents, and Richard C. Stevens, John B. Norman, John S. Williams, Solon Turman, and William H. Slater were appointed secretaries.

As we have already mentioned, the old State offiers, with one exception, were nominated for reelection. The candidate for treasurer having declined to accept, owing to objections to the platform Nathaniel F. Cunningham, esq., of Vigo county, was nominated to fill up the ticket. The series of resolutions, as published in yesterday morning's Union, were adopted by a vote of 374 to 186.

The Sentinel says that every county in the State was represented except three, that the proceedings of the convention were conducted honorably and fairly, and with the utmost toleration of sentiment. The resolutions were adopted after "a full, animated, and often exciting, discussion." The nomina tions were unanimously confirmed, and the democracy of Indiana will go into the contest of the com ing fall with the prestige of success.

Upon an examination of the official report of the proceedings, we find that our statement relative to the passage of the resolution specially telegraphed to this and other cities is substantially correct. A resolution was adopted, but it differs in a material espect from that sent by telegraph. It was adopted n the following form:

"Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great doc-trine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and that by a practi-cal application of that doctrine the people of a State or of a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or re-jecting at the ballot-box any constitution that may be formed for their government; and that hereafter no Ter-ritory should be admitted into the Union as a State with-out a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the constitution accompanying the application for admission."

The words "that hereafter," at the beginning of the second clause, were converted by the telegraph into "therefore:" thus materially altering the application of the opinion expressed by the resolution. We observe, further, that, as introduced by the mover, contained the words "now and," between the words 'that" and "hereafter"-making it read, "and that now and hereafter no Territory," &c. The object of the convention in striking out these words is sufficiently obvious, and limits the expression of opinion contained therein strictly to the future. It is, therefore, in entire accord with the sentiments and opinions of the President's message, both as it relates to the future action of Territories in preparing for admission into the Union, and the proper policy to be pursued upon the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution.

SPIRIT OF BRAZILIAN CUSTOMS-LAWS.

At a meeting of the French "Societé D'Economie Politique," held in Paris November 5, 1857, Mr. Pereira, an ex-member of the Brazilian legislature, and ex-President also of the province of Rio Janeiro, or invitation of the president of the society, made some o certain officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 and interesting remarks relative to the progress of the tom-house reforms in that empire. Political economy is regularly taught, Mr. Pereira observed, in the two law schools of the empire, in which instruction is not confined to the mere science of law, technical ly considered, but embraces also the whole circle of the social sciences. The tariff of customs is progressively improved, and the system of protection is gradually yielding to the wiser policy of confining custom-house operations within the strict limits of a revenue standard. At this time, according to Mr Percira, two-thirds of the revenues of the empire, and a part of the revenue of the provinces, are derived from the duties on imports and exports. The late reductions in the Brazilian tariff have resulted in Brazil, as in England, in a considerable augmenta tion of revenue. The present duties, in general, do not exceed 15 per cent. on the real value of imports, as shown on the face of the invoice or declared in the bills of lading. These statements of Mr. Pereira, so far as they go

are in accordance with the existing state of the customs-laws of Brazil; but they do not go far enough. The omissio veri does not, however, amount to the suggestio falsi in this case, as the ex-Brazilian Deputy and President was addressing a society of Frenchmen on their own soil, and he was too much of a diplomat not to know how to suit his words to the taste of his hearers. Had M. Pereira been addressing a meeting of merchants in New Orleans, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, he would, doubtless, have gone on to say that, while the import duties in Brazil do not, on an average, much exceed 15 per cent, on the invoice value, the scale from which the average is calculated is a most variable and tortuous one—the highest and the most unequal falling upon the products of the United States, which are necessaries among the great masses of the Brazilian producers and working classes, and the lowest upon the gewgaws and luxuries of European manufacture, consumed chiefly by the wealthier classes, who can better afford to pay high duties for the modes and delicacies of dress or table than the poorer classes for the necessaries of subsistence. This is the grand secret of our diminished exports to Brazil compared with the heavy returns of British and French commerce in that quarter; and so long as this tariff inequality operates against American products—so longas we pay more on our imports from, and our exports to, Brazil than these nations-there will continue to be a practical discrimination against us equally injurious and unjust to both countries. Engand, in a great measure, holds in her hands the balance of commercial power in Brazil, because it is chiefly through the hands of British bankers and merchants we pay the annually-increasing balance of trade against us in our commerce with that empire. Hence the latest fashions are more regarded in Bracilian tariffs than abundant crops; and the principle would seem to be recognised that if the nobles live sumptuously and dress gaily, the masses may fare as best they can-Quidquid deleriunt reges, plectuntur POST OFFICE REMOVAL.

We have been requested by the postmaster of this city, J. G. Berret, esq., to give notice that the post office will be removed during the course of this day rom the old quarters on 7th street to the new room provided for it in the north wing of the post office extension. The northern and eastern mails received on Thursday morning will be delivered from the new

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of the New York Connercial Advertiser gives the following account of the reception of Mr. Buchanan's message in that

"The President's message has been received here and published in full by all the journals. It was telegrapher through from Liverpool to Paris in five hours and a half the same time as was required to telegraph it to London But the two copies came over different wires, and while the copy sent to London was in English, that to Paris was in Ferch This fort, shows you the importance gives alone in this criticism.
"The Siecle takes exceptions to Mr. Buchanan's Kan

'Inc. Secte takes exceptions of air Buchanan's Kani-sa doctrines, and promises in a subsequent article an ar-gument on that subject. Beyond this the Siccle has noth-ing but culogiums for the message. The financial opin-ions laid down by the President, and his severity toward the banks, are criticised by the Patrie as too severe for the

Frenchmen.

"Again, the President's decisive tone in the close of "Again, the President's decisive tone in the close of the message has also attracted much attention. The re-marks on wasteful expenditures and the evil principle of government loans fit European governments better than our own, and these remarks will stir every throne in Eu-

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT LIVERPOOL

mention of this gentleman:

"At a banquet given by the mayor of Liverpool to the Siamese ambassadors, Mr. Beverly Tucker, the United States consul in that town, was one of the speakers. He congratulated the assembly upon the glorious news from India, and trusted that the triumph of English arms would be complete, because it was the triumph of civilization. He said he had no doubt whatever that there was an immense trade to be developed with Siam, and he felt assured that the 'star-spangled banner' would, like the flag of Great Britain, dip in the water to the vessels of Siam approaching the great republic of America."

The Philadelphia Evening Argus contains a letter rom the Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of the House of Representatives, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to pay to the mechanics of the United States arsenal and navy-yard at Philadelphia the arrears of wages due them from the government, and the reply of the latter promptly acceding to his request. No man in Congress is more attentive to the interests and wants of his constituents than Colonel Florence. and none more worthy of the confidence and support of a generous people. He deserves, as he will doubtless receive, the warmest gratitude of the mechanics of Philadelphia for the benefit which he has been the means of having conferred upon them.

The President has appointed Mr. Thomas J. Albright, of Pennsylvania, assistant secretary to sign SENATOR DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

In the course of the debate in the Senate on Thurs day last upon the special message of the President transmitting the official papers relating to the arrest of Walker's expedition against Nicaragua, Hon. Jefferson Davis said, following Mr. Pearce, of Mary

Mr. Davis. I do not propose to continue the discussion of this subject. I expressed the dissent which I was compelled to feel to the opinion of the President, as to the power which was exercised. I have made no war on the neutrality law, and I do not see that those who agree with me have. I have not attempted to defend any one in the organization of expeditions within the United States to make war upon a foreign country; and I believe that no one who agrees with me has done so.

Mr. Prance. Though I do not agree with him in opinion, it was not the views of the senator from Mississippi I was combating.

as combating.

Mr. Davis. I am very glad to know it was not, be

Mr. Davis. I am very glad to know it was not, because I have so much respect for the senator from Maryland that I would regret to find him combating my positions on this question. I now pass to the purpose for which I rose, to protest against being mustered in, by the senator from Illinois, among the recruits which he is enlisting, and in which he says he is more successful than Mr. Walker. Now, sir, I have not received bounty, and I object to being mustered in. [Laughter.] If the senator, like the heir-expectant to an ancient throne, has established himself in a cave of Addallah, and intends to welcome there all the disaffected, I am not in a condition to take refuge; and hope, unlike another cave, that the entrance to his asylum may show returning tracks, to account for many who may go in.

The senator from Illinois argues as though every one who expresses a dissent from any opinion of the President of the United Sates had thrown himself outside of the democratic party. Sir, we have heard more about party discipline than exactly agrees with my feelings. My relations to the party are those of a common opinion and unity of principle. My opinions are my own. Nobody can take them from me, and therefore nobody can determine whether I am inside or outside of the organisation that belongs to those opinions and principles.

This doctrine of reading people out of the party is new to me. A venerable friend of mine, who used to sit in that chair, and who is here no longer—I give offence to mo one, I feel, when I say, to the injury of the country he is no longer here—used to tak of "old fogics." These new and unwelcome doctrines seem to suggest to me that I have become an old fogy. [Laughter.] Whence sprang this power to issue an excommunicating bull—to pronounce who is in and who is outside of the party? I thought our party's door was broad and square, always open for any one to come in, or go out, whenever he pleased. But when any gentleman chooses, in going out, to raise his standard, and call for recruits to join him

ment of recruiting rendezvous to which I must object as an enlistment for a foreign service, and then come in aid of the administration.

There is one point upon which I think it proper to make a single remark. Objection has been made to the President's suggesting to Congress the propriety of a modification of the neutrality law. I causider the law inefficient against our weak neighbors. It was designed to prevent military expeditions, such as could not secret, by or unobserved leave our shores: it does not suffice to restrain such parties as may, though having all the semblance of peaceful emigrants, yet go forth and invade a defenceless State, or a few marsuders, who may cross a mere geographical line to disturb the peace of a neighbor. Thus, in the case of Great Britain, during the period of what was called the "patriot war," we had a special enactment to enable us to preserve the peace on that frontier—a law which terminated within two or three years, and the like of which might, with the proper modifications, be enacted now for the protection of the, peace of these weak Central American States.

So far from censuring, I am inclined to applaud the suggestion that the law should be revised, and so far as the act of 1818 will not enable us to perform all our obligations to these weak American States, that we should modify it to that end. I think it should be the policy of the United States to strengthen our relations with the weaker governments upon the American continent; that we should attempt to extend our influence over these American States, we must not only discharge our national obligations, but make them feel that we extend the hand of protection over them, and, as far as is consistent with the theory of our government, prevent our citizens from committing any violence upon them.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of yesterday

mes to us in an enlarged form and wonderfully improved in appearance. It is furnished with a new mit of type, and presents altogether an appearance f prosperity exceedingly gratifying to its many friends. The Pennsylvanian is one of the truest democratic papers in the country, and we rejoice to witness this evidence of its success and increased

At a meeting of the democratic executive State committee of North Carolina, at Raleigh, on the 8th instant, it was determined that a democratic State be held at Charlotte on the 14th day of April next.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

We take the following blographical notice of the new emocratic United States senator from Kentucky from the Louisville Courier of the 6th instant :

Louisville Courier of the 6th instant:

Lazarus W. Powell was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, the 6th of October, 1812. He is, therefore, in his 16th year, and will go to the United States Senate as the choice of "Young America." He graduated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, and studied law with the celebrated John Rowan.

His political career began in 1836, when he was elected to the legislature from his native county, where there was a decided majority against the democratic party, to which he belonged. He ran for the same office in the following year, but was defeated. In 1844 he was the Polk elector for his congressional district, and made as able canvass. He proved himself to be a ripe politicism and an able stump speaker.

In 1848 he ran as the democratic candidate for governor against Hon. John J. Crittenden. He was defeated, but his tour over the State proved him to be one of the strongest politicisms in the State. He was, consequently, renominated in 1851, and triumphantly elected over Mr. Dixon, the opposing candidate for governor. His administration of the State government gave general satisfaction to all parties, and has been regarded by his friends as one of the most brilliant and successful in the whole history of the State.

In 1853, when Mr. Crittenden was returned to the Scrate, the democrats voted for Gov. Powell. He has been a very successful practitioner at the bar, and is a very able a very successful practitioner at the bar, and is a very able

In 1853, when Mr. Crittenden was returned to the Sen ate, the democrats voted for Gov. Powell. He has been a very successful practitioner at the bar, and is a very able advocate. In person he is tall and commanding, and is one of the most social of men. There is no better companion to be found, either in public or in private life. He becomes the friend of all who make his acquaintance, and wherever he goes or dwells he is the leved of all who see him and know him. He will go to the United States Senate as the first proof that all Kentucky has become democratic, and he will do his part in convincing the high dignitaries there that she will hereafter remain democratic.

Missens. Case and Come on the Kansas Question. With regard to the most direct and honorable way of attaining that end there may be honest diferences of opinion; but when the facts and argumen in the case have all been presented, we confidently be lieve that harmony of thought and action will ever where prevail in the democratic ranks. We present it day, on this subject, letters from two of the most distinguished statesmen of the country to the resent ms meeting in Philadelphia, called to endorse the President message, especially that portion of it relating to Kansafairs. The sources whence these letters proceed a title them to a careful perusal. The veteran Case is served his country and the democratic party with utwavering fidelity and devotion for full three-score year. His letter is full of wisdom and glowing patriotism, who follows its recommendations cannot err. The letter of Cobb is the genuine offspring of a soul bound in the perpetuity of the American Union. His arguments in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution fall upon the mind the reader with the same convincing and irresistible for as those which he was went to make against the intole case of know nothingion and the mad designs of reput